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General Assembly

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6 November 2000

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Fifty-fifth session
Second Committee
Agenda item 97
Training and research

France:* draft resolution

United Nations Staff College in Turin, Italy

The General Assembly,

Recalling the decision taken by the Secretary-General in January 1996 to establish, in Turin, Italy, the United Nations Staff College project for an initial period of five years,

Recalling its resolution 54/228 of 22 December 1999,

Reaffirming the importance of a coordinated United Nations system-wide approach to research and training based on an effective coherent strategy and an effective division of labour among the relevant institutions and bodies,

Welcoming the report of the Secretary-General[1] as well as the report of the Independent Evaluation Team,[2]

1. *Welcomes* the work of the United Nations Staff College project, in particular with regard to strengthening the performance of the United Nations in the areas of economic and social development and international peace and security and in promoting a common United Nations management culture;

2. *Expresses its deep appreciation* to the International Labour Organization for the technical, logistic and administrative contributions provided by its International Training Centre in Turin;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue consultations on an urgent basis with the Administrative Committee on Coordination and relevant United Nations organizations and to submit, as early as possible, a final draft of the statute for the College, reflecting, as appropriate, the outcome of these consultations on

* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the European Union.

[1] A/55/369.

[2] A/55/369/Add.1.

00-73046 (E) 061100

functions, governance and funding for review and approval by the General Assembly, preferably at its fifty-fifth session, with a view to establishing the College as of 1 January 2002;

4. *Decides* to establish the United Nations Staff College as an institution for system-wide knowledge management, training and learning for the staff of the United Nations system, aimed, in particular, towards the creation of a framework for a common culture for economic and social development, peace and security and internal management;

5. *Decides* that, after the establishment of the Staff College, a biennial report should be submitted to the General Assembly on the work, activities and accomplishments of the College, including on collaboration with other relevant United Nations institutions.

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Fifty-fifth session
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Agenda item 97
Training and research

France: draft resolution**

United Nations Staff College in Turin, Italy

The General Assembly,

Recalling the decision taken by the Secretary-General in January 1996 to establish, in Turin, Italy, the United Nations Staff College project for an initial period of five years,

Recalling its resolution 54/228 of 22 December 1999,

Reaffirming the importance of a coordinated United Nations system-wide approach to research and training based on an effective coherent strategy and an effective division of labour among the relevant institutions and bodies,

Welcoming the report of the Secretary-General[1] as well as the report of the Independent Evaluation Team,[2]

1. *Welcomes* the work of the United Nations Staff College project, in particular with regard to strengthening the performance of the United Nations in the areas of economic and social development and international peace and security and in promoting a common United Nations management culture;

2. *Expresses its deep appreciation* to the International Labour Organization for the technical, logistic and administrative contributions provided by its International Training Centre in Turin;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue consultations on an urgent basis with the Administrative Committee on Coordination and relevant United Nations organizations and to submit, as early as possible, a final draft of the statute

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* Reissued for technical reasons.

** On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the European Union.

[1] A/55/369.

[2] A/55/369/Add.1.

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for the College, reflecting, as appropriate, the outcome of these consultations on functions, governance and funding for review and approval by the General Assembly, preferably at its fifty-fifth session, with a view to establishing the College as of 1 January 2002;

4. *Decides* to establish the United Nations System Staff College as an institution for system-wide knowledge management, training and learning for the staff of the United Nations system, aimed, in particular, towards the creation of a framework for a common culture for economic and social development, peace and security and internal management;

5. *Decides* that, after the establishment of the Staff College, a biennial report should be submitted to the General Assembly on the work, activities and accomplishments of the College, including on collaboration with other relevant United Nations institutions.

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Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Argentina, Armenia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Burundi, Cameroon, Chile, Colombia, Comoros, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Estonia, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mexico, Monaco, Morocco, Nauru, Netherlands, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Saint Lucia, San Marino, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, Spain, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Uzbekistan and Venezuela: revised draft resolution

United Nations Staff College in Turin, Italy

The General Assembly,

Recalling the decision taken by the Secretary-General in January 1996 to establish, in Turin, Italy, the United Nations Staff College project for an initial period of five years,

Recalling also its resolution 54/228 of 22 December 1999,

Reaffirming the importance of a coordinated United Nations system-wide approach to research and training based on an effective coherent strategy and an effective division of labour among the relevant institutions and bodies,

Welcoming the report of the Secretary-General[1] as well as the report of the Independent Evaluation Team,[2]

[1] A/55/369.
[2] A/55/369/Add.1.

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1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the work of the United Nations Staff College project, in particular with regard to strengthening the performance of the United Nations in the areas of economic and social development and international peace and security and in promoting a common United Nations management culture;

2. *Expresses its deep appreciation* to the International Labour Organization for the technical, logistic and administrative contributions provided by its International Training Centre in Turin;

3. *Decides* to establish the United Nations System Staff College, as of 1 January 2002, after the approval of its statute, as an institution for system-wide knowledge management, training and learning for the staff of the United Nations system, aimed, in particular, at the areas of economic and social development, peace and security and internal management of the United Nations system;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue consultations on an urgent basis with the Administrative Committee on Coordination and relevant United Nations organizations and to submit, as early as possible, a final draft of the statute for the College, reflecting, as appropriate, the outcome of these consultations on functions, governance and funding for review and approval by the General Assembly, preferably at its fifty-fifth session;

5. *Decides* that, after the establishment of the Staff College, a biennial report should be submitted to the General Assembly on the work, activities and accomplishments of the College, including on collaboration with other relevant United Nations institutions.

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Fifty-fifth session
Second Committee
Agenda item 95
Environment and sustainable development

Draft resolution submitted by the Vice-Chairman of the Committee, Mr. Navid Hanif (Pakistan), on the basis of informal consultations held on draft resolution A/C.2/55/L.11

Enhancing complementarities among international instruments related to environment and sustainable development

The General Assembly,

Recalling Agenda 21[1] and the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21[2] adopted at its nineteenth special session, and its resolutions 53/186 of 15 December 1998, 53/242 of 28 July 1999 and 54/217 of 22 December 1999,

Reaffirming the need, as stipulated in the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21, for greater coherence in various intergovernmental organizations and processes by means of better policy coordination at the intergovernmental level, as well as for continued and more concerted efforts to enhance collaboration among the secretariats of relevant decision-making bodies, within their respective mandates,

Emphasizing the need for the conferences of the parties and the permanent secretariats of the environmental conventions to continue to pursue sustainable development objectives that are consistent with those conventions and with Agenda 21,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;[3]

2. *Welcomes* the work undertaken by the secretariats of the instruments related to environment and sustainable development and other relevant organizations to implement resolution 54/217;

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[1] *Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3-14 June 1992* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.I.8 and corrigenda), vol. I: *Resolutions adopted by the Conference*, resolution 1, annex II.

[2] Resolution S-19/2, annex.

[3] A/55/357.

00-73547 (E) 091100

3. *Encourages* the conferences of the parties to and the permanent secretariats of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change,[4] the Convention on Biological Diversity[5] and the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, particularly in Africa,[6] and other international instruments related to environment and sustainable development, as well as relevant organizations, especially the United Nations Environment Programme, including, as appropriate, the involvement of the environmental management group, to continue their work for enhancing complementarities among them with full respect for the status of the secretariats of the conventions and the autonomous decision-making prerogatives of the conferences of the parties to the conventions concerned, and to strengthen cooperation with a view to facilitating progress in the implementation of those conventions at the international, regional and national levels and to report thereon to their respective conferences of the parties;

4. *Encourages* the conferences of the parties, assisted by their permanent secretariats, to coordinate the timing of their sessions and the sessions of their subsidiary bodies, taking into account the organization of work of the General Assembly and the Commission on Sustainable Development;

5. *Also encourages* the conferences of the parties to promote the streamlining of national reporting;

6. *Invites* the permanent secretariats of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, the Convention on Biological Diversity and the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, particularly in Africa, and other international instruments related to environment and sustainable development, as well as relevant organizations, to provide further information on their work to implement resolution 54/217 and other complementary activities in their contributions to the preparatory process of the review of the implementation of Agenda 21 to be carried out in 2002;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to take into account the above work in the preparation of documentation and other preparatory activities for the review of the implementation of Agenda 21 to be carried out in 2002.

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[4] A/AC.237/18 (Part II)/Add.1 and Corr.1, annex I.

[5] See United Nations Environment Programme, *Convention on Biological Diversity* (Environmental Law and Institution Programme Activity Centre), June 1992.

[6] A/49/84/Add.2, annex, appendix II.

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Fifty-fifth session
Second Committee
Agenda item 95
Environment and sustainable development

Draft resolution submitted by the Vice-Chairman of the Committee, Mr. Navid Hanif (Pakistan), on the basis of informal consultations held on draft resolution A/C.2/55/L.9

International cooperation to reduce the impact of the El Niño phenomenon

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 52/200 of 18 December 1997, 53/185 of 15 December 1998 and 54/220 of 22 December 1999, and Economic and Social Council resolutions 1999/46 of 28 July 1999, 1999/63 of 30 July 1999 and 2000/33 of 28 July 2000,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on international cooperation to reduce the impact of the El Niño phenomenon,[1]

Reaffirming the importance of international cooperation for a better scientific understanding of the El Niño phenomenon, and that international cooperation and solidarity with the affected countries are indispensable,

Reaffirming the importance of developing strategies at the national, subregional, regional and international levels that aim to prevent, mitigate and rehabilitate the damage caused by natural disasters resulting from the El Niño phenomenon,

1. *Notes with appreciation* the conclusions and recommendations contained in the report of the Secretary-General;[1]

2. *Also notes with appreciation* the measures adopted in order to ensure the continuity of international cooperation to reduce the impact of the El Niño phenomenon, within the framework of the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction, and reiterates the invitation of the General Assembly to Member States,

[1] A/55/99-E/2000/86.

00-73541 (E) 091100

organizations and organs of the United Nations system contained in paragraphs 7, 8 and 9 of its resolution 52/200;

3. *Welcomes* the establishment of the working group on the El Niño/La Niña phenomenon within the framework of the Inter-Agency Task Force of the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction;

4. *Calls upon* the Secretary-General and the relevant United Nations organs, funds and programmes, in particular those taking part in the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction, and the international community to adopt, as appropriate, the necessary measures for the prompt establishment of the international centre for the study of the El Niño phenomenon in Guayaquil, Ecuador, and invites the international community to provide scientific, technical and financial assistance and cooperation for that purpose, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 54/220;

5. *Invites* the Government of the host country to facilitate the process for the prompt establishment of the international centre for the study of the El Niño phenomenon;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue the full implementation of General Assembly resolutions 52/200, 53/185, 54/219 and 54/220 and Economic and Social Council resolutions 1999/46, 1999/63 and 2000/33;

7. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its fifty-sixth session, through the Economic and Social Council at its substantive session of 2001, on the implementation of the present resolution, under the agenda item entitled "Environment and sustainable development".

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Fifty-fifth session
Second Committee
Agenda item 92 (b)
Macroeconomic policy questions: commodities

Nigeria:* draft resolution

Commodities

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 45/200 of 21 December 1990, 47/185 of 22 December 1992, 48/214 of 23 December 1993, 51/169 of 16 December 1996 and 53/174 of 15 December 1998, and stressing the urgent need to ensure their full implementation,

Reaffirming the outcome of the tenth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, held at Bangkok from 12 to 19 February 2000,[1] and the Plan of Action adopted by the Conference, in particular paragraphs 64 to 68 and 144,[2]

Also reaffirming the United Nations Millennium Declaration of the heads of State and Government, adopted on 8 September 2000,[3]

Welcoming the Havana Declaration[4] and Programme of Action[5] adopted by the South Summit on 14 April 2000,

Noting with concern the report by the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development[6] on the declining trend of commodity prices,

* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

[1] TD/390.
[2] Ibid., chap. II.
[3] Resolution 55/2.
[4] A/55/74, annex I.
[5] Ibid., annex II.
[6] A/55/332.

00-73742 (E) 101100

Taking note of the report of the forty-seventh session of the Trade and Development Board,[7] held at Geneva from 9 to 20 October 2000,

Recognizing that many developing countries, in particular African countries and least developed countries, are highly dependent on the commodity sector which still remains the principal source of export revenues and the primary source of the creation of employment, income-generation and domestic savings, as well as a driving force of investment and a contributor to economic growth and social development,

Expressing deep concern about the negative effects of the continuing unfavourable weather conditions on the supply side of commodity-dependent countries and the effects of financial crises on the demand for commodities, as well as the continuing decline of commodity prices, which adversely affects the economic growth of commodity-dependent countries, especially in Africa and the least developed countries,

Concerned about the difficulties experienced by the developing countries in financing and implementing viable diversification programmes and in attaining meaningful access to markets for their commodities,

Emphasizing the necessity for the developing countries, in particular African countries and the least developed countries, for a domestic industrial transformation of their commodity production with a view to enhancing productivity and stabilizing and increasing their export earnings, thus promoting the sustainable economic growth of developing countries in their integration into the global economy,

1. *Emphasizes* the need for developing countries that are heavily dependent on primary commodities to continue to promote a domestic policy and an institutional environment that encourage diversification and liberalization of the trade and export sectors and enhance competitiveness;

2. *Expresses* the urgent need for strongly supportive international policies and measures to improve the functioning of commodity markets through efficient and transparent price formation mechanisms, including commodity exchanges, and through the use of commodity price risk management instruments;

3. *Urges* developed countries to continue to support the commodity diversification and liberalization efforts of developing countries, especially African countries, the least developed countries, small island developing States and small vulnerable States, in a spirit of common purpose and efficiency, inter alia, by providing technical and financial assistance for the preparatory phase of their commodity diversification programmes;

4. *Urges* producers and consumers of individual commodities to intensify their efforts to reinforce mutual cooperation and assistance;

5. *Reiterates* the importance of maximizing the contribution of the commodity sector to economic growth and sustainable development, while continuing with diversification efforts, in developing countries, especially in commodity-dependent countries, and, in this respect, stresses that:

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[7] TD/B/47/11 (Vol. I). The report will appear in final form, together with the reports on the twenty-third, twenty-fourth and twenty-fifth executive sessions, as *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 15* (A/55/15/Rev.1).

(a) International support for the efforts of developing countries towards the industrial transformation of their commodities is required to increase their export revenues and to improve their competitiveness with a view to facilitating their integration into the global economy;

(b) In the context of the process of trade liberalization, tariff peaks should be minimized and the use of trade-distorting policies and practices and non-tariff barriers should be eliminated as they have negative effects on the ability of developing countries to diversify their exports and undertake the required restructuring of their commodity sector and have an adverse impact on liberalization measures taken by commodity-dependent developing countries and their efforts towards poverty elimination;

(c) In the light of the process of multilateral trade liberalization, which has led to the diminution of differentials accorded by preferred trade regimes, there is a need to take measures, as appropriate and consistent with international obligations, to address that diminution, in particular by strengthening technical and financial assistance in addressing the supply-side constraints faced by commodity-dependent developing countries, in order to improve the competitiveness of their commodity sector and to overcome difficulties encountered in their diversification programmes;

(d) Timely and effective financial cooperation to facilitate the management by commodity-dependent countries of excessive fluctuations in commodity export earnings should be maintained and further pursued;

(e) Strengthening technical cooperation in the areas of transfer of new technologies and know-how in production processes and training for technical, managerial and commercial staff of developing countries is of paramount importance for quality improvements in the commodity sector;

(f) Expansion of South-South trade and investment in commodities enhances complementarities and offers opportunities for intersectoral linkages within and among exporting countries;

(g) There is a need to promote, expand and intensify research and development, to provide infrastructure and support services and to encourage investment, including joint ventures in developing countries engaged in the commodity and commodity-processing sectors;

6. *Encourages* the Common Fund for Commodities, in cooperation with the International Trade Centre, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and other relevant bodies, to expand the activities of the Second Account of the Common Fund and to increase its available funding for research and development and extension services in developing countries, including adaptive research on production and processing aimed at smallholders and small-sized and medium-sized enterprises in developing countries, in order to widen the scope of activities and thus ensure the effective participation of all stakeholders;

7. *Invites* the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, within its mandate, to provide assistance to developing countries in the financing of commodity diversification and to include issues related to commodities in the provision of analytical support and technical assistance to developing countries in their preparation for effective participation in multilateral trade negotiations and in formulating a positive agenda for future trade negotiations;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to report to the General Assembly at its fifty-seventh session on world commodity trends and prospects;

9. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-seventh session the sub-item entitled "Commodities".

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Second Committee
Agenda item 92 (a)
Macroeconomic policy questions: trade and development

Nigeria:* draft resolution

International trade and development

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming its resolutions 50/95 and 50/98 of 20 December 1995, 51/167 of 16 December 1996, 52/182 of 18 December 1997, 53/170 of 15 December 1998 and 54/198 of 22 December 1999,

Reaffirming also the outcome of the tenth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, held in Bangkok from 12 to 19 February 2000,[1] specifically the Bangkok Declaration: global dialogue and dynamic engagement[2] and the Plan of Action,[3] which provide an important framework for promoting a partnership for growth and development,

Further reaffirming the United Nations Millennium Declaration of the heads of State and Government adopted on 8 September 2000,[4] in particular paragraphs 11 to 18, and 27 and 28 thereof,

Welcoming the Declaration of the South Summit and the Havana Programme of Action adopted by the South Summit of the Group of 77 on 14 April 2000,[5]

Emphasizing that a favourable and conducive international economic and financial environment and a positive investment climate are necessary for the economic growth of the world economy, including the creation of employment with equal opportunities for women and men, in particular for the growth and development of developing countries, and emphasizing also that each country is responsible for its own economic policies for sustainable development,

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* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

[1] TD/390.
[2] Ibid., part I.
[3] Ibid., part II.
[4] Resolution 55/2.
[5] A/55/74, annexes I and II.

00-73808 (E) 101100

Noting the need for multilateral trade liberalization, and noting also that a large number of developing countries have assumed the rights and obligations of the World Trade Organization without being able to reap the full benefits of, and participate fully in, the multilateral trading system, and that there is a need for progress towards liberalization and enhanced market access, including in areas and products of particular interest to developing countries,

Noting also the importance of assisting developing countries in building their capacity, in accordance with their national priorities, to engage effectively in international trade,

Stressing that full and faithful implementation of the commitments and obligations in multilateral trade agreements is important to the equitable and sustainable development and stability of the world economy,

Strongly emphasizing the importance of providing all members of the World Trade Organization with the opportunity to engage fully and effectively in the process of multilateral trade negotiations and in other activities within the multilateral trading system in order to facilitate the attainment of balanced results with respect to the interests of all members,

Taking note of the report of the Trade and Development Board on its forty-seventh session,[6] the report of the Secretary-General on international trade and development and on the developments in the multilateral trading system,[7] and the report of the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development on the transit environment in the landlocked States in Central Asia and their transit developing neighbours,[8]

Noting, in the context of international trade and development, the ongoing work of the Commonwealth Secretariat/World Bank Joint Task Force on Small States,

1. *Recognizes* the importance of the expansion of international trade as an engine of growth and development and, in this context, the need for expeditious and complete integration of developing countries and countries with economies in transition into the international trading system, in full cognizance of the opportunities and challenges of globalization and liberalization and taking into account the circumstances of individual countries, in particular the trade interests and development needs of developing countries;

2. *Renews its commitment* to uphold and strengthen an open, rule-based, equitable, secure, non-discriminatory, transparent and predictable multilateral trade system, which contributes to the economic and social advancement of all countries and peoples by promoting the liberalization and expansion of trade, employment and stability and by providing a framework for the conduct of international trade relations;

3. *Expresses concern* at the declining terms of trade in primary commodities, in particular for net exporters of such commodities, as well as the lack of progress in many developing countries in diversification, and, in this regard,

[6] A/55/15 (Part IV). For the final text, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 15*.
[7] A/55/396.
[8] A/55/320, annex.

strongly emphasizes the need for action at both the national and international levels, inter alia, through improved market access conditions, addressing supply-side constraints and the provision of support for capacity-building that actively involves women;

4. *Recognizes* that the need for a substantial improvement of market access for exports of goods and services from developing countries through, inter alia, providing duty- and quota-free market access, elimination of non-tariff barriers and other forms of protectionist measures should be a high priority for any multilateral trade negotiations;

5. *Urges* those countries that have announced market-access commitments in favour of developing countries and have not yet fulfilled them to expedite the implementation of those commitments, and calls upon other countries to undertake similar initiatives so that developing countries may also secure the benefits of an open global trading system;

6. *Deplores* any attempt to bypass or undermine multilaterally agreed procedures on the conduct of international trade by unilateral actions inconsistent with the multilateral trade rules and regulations, including those agreed upon in the Uruguay Round of multilateral trade negotiations;

7. *Expresses concern* about the proliferation of anti-dumping and countervailing measures, and stresses that they should not be used as protectionist measures;

8. *Reaffirms* the role of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development as the focal point within the United Nations for the integrated treatment of development and related issues in the areas of trade, finance, technology, investment and sustainable development;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, and in light of the successful outcome of the tenth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, to take the necessary measures to strengthen the management, and enhance the programme delivery capacity of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development in order to enable it to fully and effectively implement the outcome of its tenth session;

10. *Reiterates* the importance of continued trade liberalization in developed and developing countries, including in sectors of export interest to developing countries, through, inter alia:

(a) Substantial reductions of tariffs, the rolling back of tariff peaks and the removal of tariff escalation;

(b) The elimination of trade-distorting policies, protectionist practices and non-tariff barriers in international trade relations;

(c) Ensuring that resort to anti-dumping duties, countervailing duties, phytosanitary regulations and technical standards is subjected to effective multilateral surveillance so that such measures respect and are consistent with multilateral trading rules and obligations and are not used for protectionist purposes;

(d) The improvement and renewal, by preference-giving countries, of their Generalized System of Preferences schemes with the objective of integrating

developing countries, especially the least developed countries, into the international trading system and of finding ways and means to ensure more effective utilization of the Generalized System of Preferences schemes, and, in this context, reiterates its original principles, namely, non-discrimination, universality, burden-sharing and non-reciprocity;

11. *Also reiterates* that it is an ethical imperative for the international community to arrest and reverse the marginalization of the least developed countries and to promote their expeditious integration into the world economy and that all countries should work together towards further enhanced market access for exports from the least developed countries within the context of supporting their own efforts at capacity-building; recognizes that the full implementation of the Plan of Action for the Least Developed Countries adopted at the first Ministerial Conference of the World Trade Organization, held in Singapore from 9 to 13 December 1996, requires further and expeditious progress towards duty- and quota-free imports from the least developed countries; invites the relevant international organizations to provide the enhanced technical assistance required to help to strengthen the supply capacity of the least developed countries so as to help them to take the fullest possible advantage of trading opportunities arising from globalization and liberalization, and, in this regard, reiterates the need for a speedy implementation of the Integrated Framework for Trade-Related Technical Assistance, including for Human and Institutional Capacity-Building, to Support Least Developed Countries in their Trade and Trade-Related Activities; takes note of the preparatory activities being undertaken for the holding of the Third United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries in Brussels in May 2001, and, in this connection, calls on the industrialized countries to adopt, preferably by the time of that Conference, a policy of duty- and quota-free access for all products coming from the least developed countries;

12. *Stresses* the urgent need to facilitate the integration of the countries of Africa into the world economy, welcomes, in this context, the action-oriented agenda for the development of Africa contained in the report of the Secretary-General on the causes of conflict and the promotion of durable peace and sustainable development in Africa,[9] and the recommendations contained therein, calls for continued efforts to increase market access for products of export interest to African economies and support for their efforts at diversification and building of supply capacity, and, in this context, requests the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to continue to enhance its contribution to the United Nations New Agenda for the Development of Africa in the 1990s,[10] taking into account the agreed conclusions of the Trade and Development Board on Africa,[11] as well as to expeditiously establish a new subprogramme on Africa as agreed in the Plan of Action adopted at its tenth session, held in Bangkok from 12 to 19 February 2000;[1]

13. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure the initiation by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, in the areas falling within its mandate, of the preparatory process for the final review and appraisal of the implementation of the New Agenda to be held in 2002, in particular focusing on market access, diversification and supply capacity, resource flows and external debt,

[9] A/52/871-S/1998/318.

[10] Resolution 46/151, annex, sect. II.

[11] A/54/15 (Part V), chap. I, sect. C, agreed conclusions 458 (XLVI). For the final text, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 15.*

foreign direct and portfolio investment and access to technology, and, in this context, also requests the Secretary-General to submit a report, based on the recommendations of the Trade and Development Board on Africa, on measures taken in this regard, with a special emphasis on African trade issues, for the consideration of the General Assembly at its fifty-sixth session under the agenda item entitled "International trade and development";

14. *Stresses* the need to give special attention, within the context of international cooperation on trade and development issues, to the implementation of the many international development commitments geared to meeting the special development needs and problems of small island developing States and of landlocked developing countries and to recognize that those developing countries that provide transit services need adequate support in maintaining and improving their transit infrastructure;

15. *Reiterates* the need for the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to enhance its contribution to the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States,[12] in addressing the specific concerns of small island developing States and in their efforts at diversification, capacity-building and improved market access for their effective integration into the global economy;

16. *Reiterates* the importance of the effective application by all members of the World Trade Organization of all provisions of the Final Act Embodying the Results of the Uruguay Round of Multilateral Trade Negotiations,[13] taking into account the specific interests of developing countries so as to maximize economic growth and development benefits for all, and the need for the speedy resolution of implementation issues as well as the effective implementation of the special provisions in the multilateral trade agreements and related ministerial decisions in favour of developing countries, in particular by making contractual the previously agreed special and differential provisions, including the strengthening of these concepts, taking into account the changing realities of world trade and of globalization, and urges Governments and concerned international organizations to apply effectively the Ministerial Decisions on Measures in Favour of Least Developed Countries and on Measures Concerning the Possible Negative Effects of the Reform Programme on Least Developed and Net Food-importing Developing Countries;[13]

17. *Recognizes* the importance of increasing trade liberalization, in particular as regards areas and products of interest to developing countries, and that further liberalization should be sufficiently broad-based to respond to the range of interests and concerns of all members within the framework of the World Trade Organization;

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[12] *Report of the Global Conference on the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, Bridgetown, Barbados, 25 April-6 May 1994* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.94.I.18 and corrigenda), chap. I, resolution 1, annex II.

[13] See *Legal Instruments Embodying the Results of the Uruguay Round of Multilateral Trade Negotiations, done at Marrakesh on 15 April 1994* (GATT secretariat publication, Sales No. GATT/1994-7).

18. *Welcomes* the activities of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development aimed at assisting developing countries in developing a positive agenda for future multilateral trade negotiations, and invites the Conference to continue to provide analytical support and technical assistance, including capacity-building activities, to those countries for their effective participation in the negotiations;

19. *Invites* members of the international community to consider the interests of non-members of the World Trade Organization in the context of trade liberalization;

20. *Invites* the international financial institutions to ensure that, in their development cooperation activities with developing countries, the obligations of the latter with regard to their development policies, strategies and programmes in trade and trade-related areas are consistent with their commitments under the framework of rules agreed upon within the multilateral trading system;

21. *Emphasizes* the importance of the strengthening of, and the attainment of greater universality by, the international trading system and of accelerating the process directed towards accession to the World Trade Organization of developing countries and countries with economies in transition, and also emphasizes the necessity for Governments that are members of the World Trade Organization and relevant international organizations to assist non-members of the World Trade Organization so as to facilitate their efforts with respect to accession in an expeditious and transparent manner, on the basis of undertaking balanced World Trade Organization rights and obligations, and for the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and the World Trade Organization to provide the technical assistance, within their mandates, that will contribute to the rapid and full integration of those countries into the multilateral trading system;

22. *Stresses* the need for improved measures to address the volatility of short-term capital flows as well as the effects of financial crises on the international trading system and the development prospects of developing countries and the countries affected by such crises, emphasizing that keeping all markets open and maintaining continued growth in world trade are key elements in overcoming such crises, and, in this context, rejects the use of any protectionist measures; also stresses at a broader level, the need for greater coherence between the development objectives agreed to by the international community and the functioning of the international trading and financial system, and, in this context, calls for close cooperation between the organizations of the United Nations system and the multilateral trade and financial institutions, with the participation of their secretariats and the States Members of the United Nations and observer States;

23. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in scheduling and organizing mandated events on trade and trade-related issues, to promote complementarity in the work of the relevant bodies of the United Nations system and with other international organizations, with the participation of their secretariats and the States Members of the United Nations and observer States, as appropriate, bearing in mind the mandate of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development;

24. *Recognizes* the importance of open regional economic integration in the creation of new opportunities for expanding trade and investment, stresses the importance of those initiatives being in conformity with World Trade Organization

rules, where applicable, and, bearing in mind the primacy of the multilateral trading system, affirms that regional trade agreements should be outward-oriented and supportive of the multilateral trading system, and, in this context, invites Governments and intergovernmental and multilateral institutions to continue to provide support to economic integration among developing countries as well as among countries with economies in transition;

25. *Requests* the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to continue to identify and analyse the implications for development of issues relevant to investment, as well as to identify ways and means to promote foreign direct and portfolio investment directed to all developing countries, taking into account their interests, in particular to those most in need, as well as to those countries with economies in transition with similar needs, bearing in mind the work undertaken by other organizations, including the regional commissions;

26. *Reaffirms* the role of competition law and policy for sound economic development, and, in this regard, decides to convene a fifth United Nations Conference to Review All Aspects of the Set of Multilaterally Agreed Equitable Principles and Rules for the Control of Restrictive Business Practices under the auspices of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development in 2005;[14]

27. *Emphasizes* that the dispute settlement mechanism of the World Trade Organization is a key element with regard to the integrity and credibility of the multilateral trading system and the full realization of the benefits anticipated from the conclusion of the Uruguay Round of multilateral trade negotiations;

28. *Strongly emphasizes* the need for technical assistance, including legal assistance, to developing countries, through, inter alia, the Advisory Centre on World Trade Organization Law and other mechanisms, to enable those countries to take the fullest possible advantage of the dispute settlement mechanism of the World Trade Organization, based on multilaterally agreed rules and regulations, and, in this context, also emphasizes that it is important for the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to continue to strengthen its technical assistance to developing countries, in particular the least developed countries landlocked developing countries and small island developing States in this area;

29. *Notes* the increasing importance and application of electronic commerce in international trade and the need to strengthen the capacities of developing countries to participate effectively in electronic commerce, urges the organizations of the United Nations system, within their mandates and in cooperation with other relevant bodies, with the participation of their secretariats and the States Members of the United Nations and observer States, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the International Telecommunication Union, the International Trade Centre and the regional commissions, to continue to assist developing countries and countries with economies in transition, emphasizes, in this regard, the need for analysis of the fiscal, legal and regulatory aspects of electronic commerce as well as its implications for the trade and development prospects of developing countries, and, in this connection, welcomes the Ministerial Declaration of the high-level segment of the substantive session of 2000 of the Economic and Social Council on development and international cooperation in the twenty-first century;

[14] See TD/RBP/CONF.5/15.

the role of information technology in the context of a knowledge-based global economy;[15]

30. *Stresses* the importance of assisting developing countries and interested countries with economies in transition in improving the efficiency of trade-supporting services, inter alia, through the elimination of procedural barriers and by greater use of trade facilitating mechanisms, particularly in the areas of transport, customs, banking and insurance and business information, especially in the case of small and medium-sized enterprises, and, in this respect, invites the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, within its mandate, in collaboration with other relevant bodies of the United Nations, including the regional commissions, to continue to assist developing countries in those areas;

31. *Requests* the Secretary-General of the United Nations, in collaboration with the secretariat of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, to report to the General Assembly at its fifty-sixth session on the implementation of the present resolution and the developments in the multilateral trading system.

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[15] A/55/3, chap. III, para. 17. For the final text see *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2000, Supplement No. 3* (A/55/3/Rev.1).

United Nations A/C.2/55/L.30

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Fifty-fifth session
Second Committee
Agenda item 95 (d)
Environment and sustainable development: further implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States

Nigeria:* draft resolution

Protection and sustainable development of the Caribbean Sea

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming the principles and commitments enshrined in the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development,[1] adopted by the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development in 1992, and the principles embodied in the Declaration of Barbados[2] and the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States,[3] adopted by the Global Conference on the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States in 1994, as well as other relevant declarations and international instruments,

Recalling the Declaration[4] and review document[4] adopted by the General Assembly at its twenty-second special session,

Taking into account all other relevant resolutions adopted by the United Nations General Assembly, including resolution 54/225,

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* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

[1] *Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3-14 June 1992* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.I.8 and corrigenda), vol. I: *Resolutions adopted by the Conference*, resolution 1, annex I.

[2] *Report of the Global Conference on the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, Bridgetown, Barbados, 25 April-6 May 1994* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.94.I.18 and corrigenda), chap. I, resolution 1, annex I.

[3] Ibid., annex II.

[4] See resolution S-22/2, annex.

00-74093 (E) 101100

Reaffirming the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea[5] and emphasizing the universal and unified character of the Convention,

Recalling the Convention for the Protection and Development of the Marine Environment of the Wider Caribbean Region, signed at Cartagena de Indias, Colombia, on 24 March 1983, which contains the definition of the wider Caribbean region of which the Caribbean Sea is a part,[6] and recalling also the relevant work done by the International Maritime Organization,

Considering that the Caribbean Sea includes a large number of States, countries and territories, most of which are developing countries and small island developing States which are ecologically fragile, structurally weak and economically vulnerable and also affected by, inter alia, their limited capacity, narrow resource base, need for financial resources, high levels of poverty and the resulting social problems and the challenges of globalization and trade liberalization,

Recognizing that the Caribbean Sea has a unique biodiversity and highly fragile ecosystem,

Emphasizing that the Caribbean countries have a high degree of vulnerability occasioned by climate change and variability, associated phenomena, such as sea level rise, the El Niño/Southern Oscillation Phenomenon and the increase in the frequency and intensity of natural disasters caused by hurricanes, floods and droughts, and that they are also subject to natural disasters, such as those caused by volcanoes, tsunamis and earthquakes,

Welcomes the establishment of the working group on the El Niño/La Niña phenomenon within the framework of the Inter-Agency Task Force on the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction,

Bearing in mind the heavy reliance of most of the Caribbean economies on their coastal areas as well as on the marine environment in general to achieve their sustainable development needs and goals,

Acknowledging the intensive use of the Caribbean Sea for maritime transport and the considerable number and interlocking character of the maritime areas under national sovereignty and jurisdiction in the Caribbean Sea, which present a challenge for the effective management of the resources,

Noting the increasing threat of pollution from ship-generated waste as well as from the accidental release of hazardous and noxious substances,

Mindful of the diversity and dynamic interaction and competition among socio-economic activities for the use of the coastal areas and the marine environment and their resources,

Bearing in mind also the efforts of the Caribbean countries to address in a more holistic manner the sectoral issues relating to the sustainable development of the Caribbean Sea and in so doing to promote the protection and sustainable development of the Caribbean Sea,

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[5] *Official Records of the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea*, vol. XVII (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.84.V.3), document A/CONF.62/122.

[6] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1506, No. 25974.

Noting the efforts of the Caribbean countries, within the framework of the Association of Caribbean States, to develop further and seek their concept of the Caribbean Sea as an area of special importance in the context of sustainable development,

Cognizant of the importance of the Caribbean Sea to present and future generations and its importance to the heritage, the continuing economic well-being and sustenance of people living in the area and the urgent need for the countries of the region to take appropriate steps for its preservation and protection, with the adequate support of the international community,

1. *Recognizes* the need for the protection and sustainable development of the Caribbean Sea;

2. *Encourages* the further protection and sustainable development of the Caribbean Sea, in accordance with the recommendations contained in its resolution 54/225 as well as the provisions of Agenda 21,[7] the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States,[3] the outcome of the twenty-second special session of the General Assembly[4] and the work of the Commission on Sustainable Development;

3. *Calls on* the United Nations system to assist Caribbean countries in their efforts to ensure the protection of the Caribbean Sea from degradation as a result of pollution from ships, in particular through the illegal release of oil and other harmful substances, and as a result of pollution by dumping of hazardous waste, including radioactive materials, nuclear waste and dangerous chemicals;

4. *Also calls on* the international community, the United Nations system and the multilateral financial institutions, including the Global Environment Facility, to actively support and further develop and implement the above-mentioned approach;

5. *Calls on* Member States to give priority to improving their emergency response capabilities and to the containment of environmental damage, particularly in the Caribbean Sea, in the event of natural disasters or of an accident or incident relating to maritime navigation;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to it at its fifty-seventh session, under a sub-item entitled "Further implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States" of the item entitled "Environment and sustainable development", on the implementation of the present resolution, taking into account the views expressed by relevant regional organizations.

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[7] *Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3-14 June 1992* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.I.8 and corrigenda), vol. I: *Resolutions adopted by the Conference*, resolution 1, annex II.

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Second Committee
Agenda item 95 (f)
Environment and sustainable development: promotion of new and renewable sources of energy, including the implementation of the World Solar Programme 1996-2005

Nigeria:* draft resolution

World Solar Programme 1996-2005

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 53/7 of 16 October 1998 and 54/215 of 22 December 1999 on the World Solar Programme 1996-2005,

Recalling also resolution 14 adopted by the General Conference of the United Nations, Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization at its twenty-ninth session in November 1997,[1] concerning the World Solar Programme 1996-2005,

Reaffirming that the convening at Harare on 16 and 17 September 1996 of the World Solar Summit, at which the Harare Declaration on Solar Energy and Sustainable Development[2] was adopted and preparation of the World Solar Programme 1996-2005[3] approved, was a step in pursuance of the implementation of Agenda 21,[4] which is a multifaceted and, at the same time, fundamental programme of action for achieving sustainable development,

Recalling resolution 19 adopted by the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization at its thirtieth session in November 1999,[5] concerning the Global Renewable Energy Education and Training

* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

[1] United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, *Records of the General Conference, Twenty-ninth Session, Paris, 21 October-12 November 1997*, vol. 1: *Resolutions*.

[2] A/53/395, annex, sect. II.

[3] Ibid., annex, sect. V. D.

[4] *Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3-14 June 1992* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.I.8 and corrigenda), vol. I, *Resolutions adopted by the Conference*, resolution 1, annex II.

[5] United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, *Records of the General Conference, Thirtieth Session, Paris, 26 October-17 November 1999*, vol. 1: *Resolutions*.

00-74099 (E) 101100

Programme 1996-2005, which constitutes one of the major programmes of universal value of the World Solar Programme 1996-2005,

Reiterating that mutually supportive efforts at the national and international levels are imperative in the pursuit of sustainable development, which includes, inter alia, the provision of financial resources and the transfer of technology for the application of cost-effective energy and the wider use of environment-friendly, renewable energies,

Acknowledging that the General Assembly continues to play an important role in promoting the World Solar Programme 1996-2005,

Acknowledging also that the Commission on Sustainable Development and the Economic and Social Council play a pivotal role as forums for the discussions on new and renewable sources of energy and sustainable development,

Expressing its appreciation of the continued efforts of the Secretary-General in bringing the World Solar Programme 1996-2005 to the attention of relevant sources of funding and technical assistance,

Emphasizing that the achievement of more substantive results in the implementation of the World Solar Programme 1996-2005 will require the active involvement of all concerned parties, including Governments, multilateral funding agencies and relevant bodies within the United Nations system,

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Secretary-General[6] on concrete action being taken for the implementation of General Assembly resolution 54/215, including promoting the mobilization of resources;

2. *Notes with appreciation* the role that the World Solar Commission continues to play in the mobilization of international support and assistance for the implementation of many of the national high-priority projects on renewable sources of energy included in the World Solar Programme 1996-2005, many of which are being executed with national funding;

3. *Notes* that although significant financial support has been provided by some developed countries that are Members of the United Nations and some intergovernmental organizations, within and outside the United Nations system, in the implementation of the World Solar Programme 1996-2005, more action still needs to be taken in this regard;

4. *Stresses* that substantial new and additional financial resources will continue to be required to support the efforts of developing countries to move towards sustainable patterns of energy production and consumption;

5. *Recognizes* that rural energy services, including financial mechanisms, should be designed to maximize local ownership;

6. *Reiterates its call upon* all relevant funding institutions and bilateral and multilateral donors, as well as regional funding institutions and non-governmental organizations, to support, as appropriate, the efforts being made for the development of the renewable energy sector in developing countries on the basis of environment-friendly, renewable sources of energy of demonstrated viability, while taking fully into account the development structure of energy-based economies of developing

[6] A/55/91.

countries, and to assist in the attainment of the levels of investment necessary to expand energy supplies beyond urban areas;

7. *Encourages* the Secretary-General to continue his efforts to promote the mobilization of adequate technical assistance and funding and to enhance the effectiveness and the full utilization of existing international funds for the effective implementation of national and regional high-priority projects in the area of renewable sources of energy;

8. *Emphasizes* the need to intensify research and development in support of sustainable energy development, which will require increased commitment on the part of all stakeholders, including Governments and the private sector, to deploy financial and manpower resources for accelerating research efforts;

9. *Recognizes* that the wider use of available renewable energy technologies requires the diffusion of available technologies on a global scale, including through North-South and South-South cooperation;

10. *Takes notes* of the decision of the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization regarding the strategic importance of the Global Renewable Energy Education and Training Programme 1996-2005 in attaining the objective of sustainable development,[5] and encourages the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to mobilize all resources, both human and financial, to ensure the effective implementation of this Programme and make efforts to promote public awareness in all Member States in this regard, with the support of international, regional and national institutions, both public and private;

11. *Invites* the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to make effective the implementation of the Global Renewable Energy Education and Training Programme 1996-2005 in the different regions and to strengthen as a pilot model its African chapter;

12. *Notes* the work being undertaken by the Inter-agency Working Group on Energy to facilitate the contribution of the work under the World Solar Programme 1996-2005 to the consideration of the theme of energy by the Commission on Sustainable Development at its ninth session, to be held in 2001;

13. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in consultation with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and in cooperation with the United Nations Development Programme, the Global Environment Facility, the United Nations Environment Programme and other relevant organizations, to submit to the General Assembly at is fifty-sixth session a report on concrete action being taken for the effective implementation of the World Solar Programme 1996-2005, including promotion for mobilization of resources;

14. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-sixth session, under the item entitled "Environment and sustainable development", a sub-item entitled "Promotion of new and renewable sources of energy, including the implementation of the World Solar Programme 1996-2005".

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General Assembly

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Fifty-fifth session
Second Committee
Agenda item 93 (b)
Sectoral policy questions: business and development

Nigeria:* draft resolution

Towards a convention on the prevention of illegal transfer of funds and repatriation of funds to their countries of origin

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 53/176 of 15 December 1998 on action against corruption and bribery in international commercial transactions and 54/205 of 22 December 1999 on the prevention of corrupt practices and illegal transfer of funds,

Concerned about the seriousness of problems posed by corruption, which may endanger the stability and security of societies, undermine the values of democracy and morality and jeopardize social, economic and political development,

Recognizing the importance of existing international and national laws for combating corruption in international commercial transactions,

Recognizing also the important role of the business community, including the private sector, in enhancing the dynamic process of the development of the agricultural, industrial and service sectors and the need to create an enabling environment at the national and international levels for business in order to facilitate economic growth and sustainable development of developing countries, most especially African countries, taking into account the development priorities of Governments and the principles of sovereignty and non-interference,

Mindful of the very important role of the business community, including the private sector, in fostering economic growth and development and the role of the United Nations in embracing constructive principles and norms, such as honesty, transparency and accountability,

Noting the report of the Secretary-General in respect of the prevention of corrupt practices and illegal transfer of Funds,[1]

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* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

[1] A/55/405.

00-74334 (E) 131100

1. *Reiterates* its condemnation of corruption, bribery, money-laundering and the illegal transfer of funds;

2. *Calls* for further international and national measures to combat corrupt practices and bribery in international transactions and for international cooperation in support of these measures;

3. *Also calls* for, while recognizing the importance of national measures, increased international cooperation, inter alia, through the United Nations system, in devising ways and means of preventing and addressing illegal transfers, as well as in repatriating illegally transferred funds to their countries of origin, and calls upon all countries and entities concerned to cooperate in this regard;

4. *Requests* the international community to support the efforts of all countries aimed at strengthening institutional capacity and regulatory frameworks for preventing corruption, bribery, money-laundering and the illegal transfer of funds;

5. *Calls* for the commencement of preparatory work for the elaboration of a convention on devising ways and means to prevent and address the illegal transfer of funds and the repatriation of these funds to their countries of origin;

6. *Decides* to keep this matter under review, and in this regard requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its fifty-sixth session an analytical report containing concrete recommendations with regard to repatriating illegally transferred funds to their countries of origin and to report on the progress of the implementation of the present resolution.

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Fifty-fifth session
Second Committee
Agenda item 95
Environment and sustainable development

Draft resolution submitted by the Vice-Chairman of the Committee, Mr. Navid Hanif (Pakistan), on the basis of informal consultations held on draft resolution A/C.2/55/L.6

International year of freshwater, 2003

The General Assembly,

Recalling the provisions of Agenda 21,[1] the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21 adopted at its nineteenth special session,[2] and decisions of the Economic and Social Council and the Commission on Sustainable Development related to freshwater,

Recalling also Economic and Social Council resolution 1980/67 of 25 July 1980 on international years and anniversaries, in which the Council recognized the contribution that the celebration of international years could make to the furtherance of international cooperation and understanding,

Recalling further its resolution 53/199 of 15 December 1998 on the proclamation of international years,

Taking note of the ongoing work in the United Nations system, as well as by other intergovernmental organizations and major groups on freshwater,

1. *Proclaims* the year 2003 as the International Year of Freshwater;

2. *Invites* the Subcommittee on Water Resources of the Administrative Committee on Coordination to serve as the coordinating entity for the Year and to develop relevant preliminary proposals for consideration by the General Assembly at its fifty-sixth session, including possible sources of funding, on possible activities that could take place at all levels, as appropriate;

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[1] *Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3-14 June 1992*, vol. I, *Resolutions Adopted by the Conference* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.I.8 and corrigenda), resolution 1, annex II.

[2] Resolution S-19/2, annex.

00-74446 (E) 131100

3. *Calls upon* Member States, national and international organizations, major groups and the private sector to make voluntary contributions in accordance with the guidelines for international years and anniversaries;

4. *Encourages* all Member States, the United Nations system and all other actors to take advantage of the International Year of Freshwater to increase awareness of the importance of freshwater and to promote action at the local, national, regional and international levels;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its fifty-seventh session a progress report on the preparations for the International Year of Freshwater.

United Nations A/C.2/55/L.34

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Fifty-fifth session
Second Committee
Agenda item 95 (e)
Environment and sustainable development: implementation of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, particularly in Africa

Draft resolution submitted by the Vice-Chairman of the Committee, Mr. Navid Hanif (Pakistan), on the basis of informal consultations held on draft resolution A/C.2/55/L.14

Implementation of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, particularly in Africa

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 54/223 of 22 December 1999 and other relevant resolutions relating to the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, particularly in Africa,[1]

Noting with satisfaction that the third session of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention was held at Recife, Brazil, from 15 to 26 November 1999,

Expressing its deep appreciation to the Government of Brazil for the generous manner in which it hosted and provided facilities for the third session of the Conference of the Parties,

Acknowledging that desertification and drought are problems of global dimension in that they affect all regions of the world and that joint action of the international community is needed to combat desertification and/or mitigate the effects of drought, including the integration of strategies for poverty eradication,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General,[2]

[1] A/49/84/Add.2, annex, appendix II.
[2] A/55/331.

00-74452 (E) 131100

1. *Welcomes* the convening of the fourth session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, particularly in Africa,[1] at Bonn, Germany, from 11 to 22 December 2000;

2. *Welcomes also* the very large number of ratifications of the Convention, and calls on all remaining countries that have not yet ratified or acceded to the Convention to do so as soon as possible;

3. *Welcomes further* the progress made in producing a draft additional regional implementation annex to the Convention for the countries of Eastern and Central Europe, and invites the Conference of the Parties to consider adopting it at its fourth session;

4. *Stresses* the importance of a coherent and timely implementation of the provisions of the Convention at all levels, including the general provisions and obligations of all country parties, in accordance with the provisions of part II of the Convention;

5. *Notes with satisfaction* the steps being taken by affected developing country parties, with the assistance of international organizations and bilateral development partners, to implement the Convention, and the efforts being made to promote the participation of all actors of society in the elaboration of national action programmes to combat desertification, and in this regard encourages countries to cooperate at the subregional and regional levels, as appropriate;

6. *Welcomes* the strengthened cooperation between the secretariat of the Convention and the Global Mechanism, and encourages further efforts in this regard for effective implementation of the Convention;

7. *Welcomes also* the financial support already provided on a voluntary basis by some countries, and urges Governments, the private sector and all relevant organizations, including non-governmental organizations, to make or continue to make voluntary contributions to the Global Mechanism to enable it to effectively and fully implement its mandate;

8. *Calls upon* the Global Environment Facility to continue to enhance within its mandate its ongoing support for land degradation activities in developing countries;

9. *Welcomes* the decision of the Global Environment Facility at its last meeting, from 1 to 3 November 2000, to request the Chief Executive Officer to explore the best options for enhancing the support of the Facility in assisting affected countries, especially those in Africa, in implementing the Convention, taking into account the third replenishment;

10. *Also calls upon* the Global Environment Facility and its implementing agencies to strengthen their cooperation with the Global Mechanism and the secretariat of the Convention;

11. *Encourages* the parties to the Convention to provide necessary support to the secretariat so as to enable it to discharge effectively its responsibilities to the Convention;

12. *Welcomes* the decision of the United Nations Development Programme Executive Board adopted at its September 2000 session aimed at developing

cooperation between the secretariat of the Convention and the United Nations Development Programme in order to mainstream activities to combat desertification at the national, subregional and regional levels;

13. *Urges* all parties to the Convention that have not already done so to pay promptly and in full their contributions to the core budget of the Convention so as to ensure continuity in the cash flow required to finance the ongoing work of the Conference of the Parties, the subsidiary bodies, the secretariat and the Global Mechanism;

14. *Calls upon* Governments, multilateral financial institutions, regional development banks, regional economic integration organizations and all other interested organizations, as well as non-governmental organizations and the private sector, to contribute generously to the General Fund, the Supplementary Fund and the Special Fund, in accordance with the relevant paragraphs of the financial rules of the Conference of the Parties;[3]

15. *Requests* the Secretary-General to make a provision in the proposed calendar of conferences and meetings for the biennium 2002-2003 for the sessions of the Conference of the Parties and its subsidiary bodies, including the sixth ordinary session of the Conference of the Parties and meetings of its subsidiary bodies;

16. *Invites* the Conference of the Parties to the Convention to contribute towards the preparation of the 10-year review of progress achieved in implementation of Agenda 21 and other outcomes of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, inter alia, by elaborating proposals, including options for funding, aimed at enhancing the implementation of the Convention at the national, subregional and regional levels, and requests the Executive Secretary to report to the Commission on Sustainable Development at its tenth session to this end;

17. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly, at its fifty-sixth session, on the implementation of the present resolution, as well as on the outcome of the fourth session of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention;

18. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-sixth session the sub-item entitled "Implementation of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, particularly in Africa".

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[3] ICCD/COP(1)/11/Add.1, decision 2/COP.1, annex, paras. 7-11.

United Nations A/C.2/55/L.35

General Assembly

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Fifty-fifth session
Second Committee
Agenda item 97
Training and research

Nigeria:* draft resolution

United Nations Institute for Training and Research

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 49/125 of 19 December 1994, 50/121 of 20 December 1995, 51/188 of 16 December 1996, 52/206 of 18 December 1997, 53/195 of 15 December 1998 and 54/229 of 22 December 1999,

Having considered the reports of the Secretary-General[1] and the Executive Director of the United Nations Institute for Training and Research,[2]

Welcoming the efforts towards consolidation of the restructuring process of the Institute and the recent progress made by the Institute in its various programmes and activities, including the improved cooperation that has been established with other organizations of the United Nations system and with regional and national institutions,

Expressing its appreciation to the Governments and private institutions that have made or pledged financial and other contributions to the Institute,

Noting that contributions to the General Fund of the Institute have not increased along with the increased participation of the developed countries in the training programmes, and stressing the urgent need to address this discrepancy,

Reiterating that training activities should be accorded a more visible and larger role in support of the management of international affairs and in the execution of the economic and social development programmes of the United Nations system,

1. *Reaffirms* the importance of a coordinated United Nations system-wide approach to research and training, and underlines the need for United Nations training and research institutions to avoid duplication in their work;

* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

[1] A/55/510.

[2] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 14* (A/55/14).

00-74903 (E) 151100

2. *Also reaffirms* the relevance of the United Nations Institute for Training and Research, in view of the growing importance of training within the United Nations and the training requirements of States, and the relevance of research activities related to training undertaken by the Institute within its mandate;

3. *Stresses* the need for the Institute to strengthen further its cooperation with other United Nations institutes and relevant national, regional and international institutes;

4. *Welcomes* the progress made in building partnerships between the Institute and other agencies and bodies of the United Nations system with respect to their training programmes, and, in this context, underlines the need to develop further and to expand the scope of these partnerships, particularly at the country level;

5. *Welcomes also* the decisions taken so far by the Secretary-General to ensure continuity in the management of the Institute and to consider the proper grade of the post of Executive Director;

6. *Requests* the Board of Trustees of the United Nations Institute for Training and Research to intensify its efforts to attract experts from developing countries and countries with economies in transition for the preparation of the relevant training materials for the programmes and activities of the Institute, and stresses that the Institute's courses should focus primarily on development issues;

7. *Renews its appeal* to all Governments, in particular those of developed countries, and to private institutions that have not yet contributed financially or otherwise to the Institute, to give it their generous financial and other support, and urges the States that have interrupted their voluntary contributions to consider resuming them in view of the successful restructuring and revitalization of the Institute;

8. *Encourages* the Board of Trustees of the Institute to continue its efforts to address the discrepancy between the decline in contributions to the General Fund of the Institute and the increase in participation in its programmes;

9. *Also encourages* the Board of Trustees to consider organizing events of the Institute at additional sites, including the cities hosting regional commissions, in order to promote greater participation and to reduce costs;

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Institute and with United Nations funds and programmes, to continue to explore ways and means systematically to utilize the Institute in the execution of training and capacity-building programmes;

11. *Notes with appreciation* the services rendered by the Executive Director of the Institute in the light of the challenges emanating from the increased responsibilities encountered by his office;

12. *Requests* the Secretary-General to supply the necessary offices to the Institute in Geneva and New York free of rental and maintenance costs as requested by the Board of Trustees, taking into account that similar United Nations institutes enjoy such privileges;

13. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its fifty-sixth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

United Nations A/C.2/55/L.36

General Assembly

Distr.: Limited
15 November 2000

Original: English

Fifty-fifth session
Second Committee
Agenda item 100
Globalization and interdependence

Nigeria:* draft resolution

Role of the United Nations in promoting development in the context of globalization and interdependence

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 53/169 of 15 December 1998 and 54/231 of 22 December 1999,

Recalling also the plan of action adopted by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development at its tenth session, held at Bangkok from 12 to 19 February 2000,[1]

Reaffirming the Declaration of the South Summit and the Havana Programme of Action adopted by the South Summit of the Group of 77, held at Havana from 10 to 14 April 2000,[2]

Recalling the ministerial declaration of the high-level segment of the substantive session of 2000 of the Economic and Social Council, held in New York from 5 to 7 July 2000,[3]

Noting with appreciation Economic and Social Council resolution 2000/29, in which the Council called for the establishment of a United Nations task force on information and communication technology,[4]

Reaffirming the United Nations Millennium Declaration adopted on 8 September 2000,

* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

[1] TD/390, paras. 12-57.

[2] A/55/74, annexes I and II.

[3] A/55/3, chap. III, para. 17. For the final text, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 3*.

[4] Resolution 55/2.

00-74909 (E) 151100

Taking note of the report of the Secretary General,[5]

Recognizing the challenges and opportunities of globalization and interdependence,

Expressing concern over the exclusion of a large number of developing countries from the benefits of globalization, the increasing vulnerability of those developing countries that are integrating into the world economy and the accentuation of the income and technological gap between developed and developing countries,

Stressing that the economic and social development policies of the developing countries can yield better results with international support and with the creation of an enabling international economic environment,

Emphasizing that the inherent imbalances and asymmetries in the international finance, trade, technology and investment regimes have further aggravated the negative impact of globalization on developing countries,

Noting with serious concern that the benefits of existing multilateral trading system have eluded the developing countries,

Underlining the need for the reform of the international financial architecture with a view to promoting the effective and broad-based participation of developing countries in decision-making and to ensuring the financing of development and financial stability,

Underscoring the urgent need to mitigate the negative consequences of globalization and interdependence for all developing countries, including landlocked developing countries, small island developing States and, in particular, African countries and the least developed countries,

Reiterating that the United Nations is in a unique position, as a universal forum, to promote equitable, just and fair sharing in the benefits of globalization,

1. *Reaffirms* that the United Nations has a central role in promoting international cooperation for development and in providing policy guidance on global development issues, particularly in the context of globalization and interdependence;

2. *Re-emphasizes* the urgency of coordinated action by the United Nations, the Bretton Woods Institutions and the World Trade Organization to ensure even and wide sharing in the benefits of globalization, taking into account the specific vulnerabilities, concerns and needs of developing countries;

3. *Calls* for effective addressing of globalization through, inter alia, the democratization of international economic and financial policy decision-making, the integrated consideration of trade, finance, investment, technology transfer and developmental issues by international institutions, the reform of the international financial system and progress towards liberalization and enhanced market access in areas and for products of particular interest to developing countries, and to this end for close cooperation and coordination between the United Nations, the Bretton Woods Institutions and the World Trade Organization;

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[5] A/55/381.

4. *Calls upon* the developed countries, in particular the major developed economies, to enhance coherence among their financial, investment, trade and development cooperation policies, with a view to substantially increasing their support for the development of developing countries;

5. *Urges* the international community to promote international development cooperation based on growth, stability and equity with the full participation of developing countries in the globalizing world economy;

6. *Also urges* the international community to elaborate development strategies and policies that aim at the creation of an enabling international economic environment as well as address the endemic problems of external debt and the transfer of resources, financial vulnerability, declining terms of trade and restricted access to developed country markets;

7. *Strongly urges* the international community to take all necessary measures, including enhanced official development assistance, finding a durable solution to the external debt problem, market access, capacity-building, the transfer of knowledge and technology and foreign direct investment in order to achieve the sustainable development of Africa and to promote the participation of all African countries in the global economy;

8. *Welcomes* the efforts of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and the International Trade Centre and other multilateral and bilateral efforts to help developing countries, including landlocked developing countries, small island developing States and, in particular, African countries and the least developed countries, in addressing their specific concerns within the globalizing economy, in particular through technology-related assistance in the fields of trade and policy, in the improvement of trade efficiency and policies and trade in services, and in electronic commerce;

9. *Emphasizes* the technology-led dimension of globalization and the need to promote universal access to information and communication technology to enable the developing countries to benefit effectively from globalization by full and effective integration in the emerging global information network;

10. *Calls upon* the United Nations to strengthen collaboration among various organizations of the system in supporting country strategies for Internet development, information management, content development, human resource training and other information and communication technology activities for development;

11. *Strongly emphasizes* the need for inclusion, as appropriation, in national and regional capacity-building programmes of the United Nations system, the regional commissions, the funds and programmes and the specialized agencies of a strong component oriented towards assisting the developing countries in the area of information and communication technology, in accordance with priorities of national country programmes;

12. *Requests* the Secretary-General to establish a commission of eminent personalities with due regard to geographical representation to prepare, in close collaboration with the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, a comprehensive, analytical and action-oriented study on the impact of globalization on economic growth and employment, as well as the widening income, knowledge

and technology gap and the deepening poverty, the effects of the increasing interdependence between trade, finance, knowledge, technology and investment in development, and the impact of imbalance and asymmetries in the international system on development prospects of developing countries, and to suggest concrete measures or a framework to promote development in the context of globalization and interdependence and the role that the United Nations should play to this end;

13. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-sixth session an item entitled "Globalization and interdependence".

United Nations A/C.2/55/L.37

General Assembly

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16 November 2000

Original: English

Fifty-fifth session
Second Committee
Agenda item 94 (d)
Sustainable development and international economic cooperation: high-level dialogue on strengthening international economic cooperation for development through partnership

Draft resolution submitted by the Chairman of the Committee, Mr. Alexandru Niculescu (Romania), on the basis of informal consultations held on draft resolution A/C.2/55/L.8

High-level dialogue on strengthening international economic cooperation for development through partnership

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 48/165 of 21 December 1993, 49/95 of 19 December 1994, 50/122 of 20 December 1995, 51/174 of 16 December 1996, 52/186 of 18 December 1997, 53/181 of 15 December 1998 and 54/213 of 22 December 1999,

Recalling further its resolution 55/2 of 8 September 2000, entitled "United Nations Millennium Declaration",

Recalling also the adoption of the Agenda for Development[1] and the relevant provisions on its follow-up and implementation, and the need to give impetus to international economic cooperation for development so as to follow up on the Agenda effectively,

Reaffirming the importance of continuing the dialogue to be conducted in response to the imperative of solidarity, mutual interests and benefits, genuine interdependence, shared responsibility and the partnership in promoting international economic cooperation for development,

Recognizing, in this context, the importance of an enabling environment and sound economic policy at both the national and international levels,

[1] Resolution 51/240, annex.

00-75122 (E) 161100

Taking note of the need to ensure the integrated and coordinated follow-up and implementation by the United Nations system of the outcome of major United Nations conferences and summits,

Taking note also of the report of the Secretary-General entitled "Renewal of the dialogue on strengthening international economic cooperation for development through partnership",[2] concerning the past experience of the high-level dialogue on strengthening international economic cooperation for development through partnership,

1. *Reaffirms* the importance of continued constructive dialogue and genuine partnership to further promote international economic cooperation for development in the twenty-first century;

2. *Reiterates* the overall theme adopted by the General Assembly in its resolution 54/213, namely, "Responding to globalization: facilitating the integration of developing countries into the world economy in the twenty-first century";

3. *Endorses* the agreement reached at the intergovernmental consultations, as contained in the report of the Secretary-General,[2] whereby the two sub-themes of the second high-level dialogue would be (a) "Promoting the integration of developing countries into the world economy and generating new public and private financial resources to complement development efforts" and (b) "Enhancing the integration of developing countries in the emerging global information network, facilitating access for developing countries to information and communication technology", and decides that the high-level dialogue will be convened for two days immediately prior to the commencement of the general debate at the fifty-sixth session of the General Assembly, that the high-level dialogue shall consist of plenary meetings, ministerial round-table meetings and informal panels, including with the participation of non-governmental actors, and that the final outcome of the dialogue will be a summary by the President, to be presented at the closure of the event;

4. *Requests* the President of the General Assembly to continue preparations for the second high-level dialogue, in close collaboration with Member States and taking into account the experience of the first high-level dialogue, as well as recent experience in the preparation and organization of high-level events;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in close cooperation with Governments, all relevant parts of the United Nations system and other relevant stakeholders, to prepare for the second high-level dialogue, taking into account the results of major United Nations conferences and summits, General Assembly resolution 54/213, the outcome of the consultations held by the Chairperson of the Second Committee, any further guidance provided by Member States and the outcome of the consideration of the relevant item by the General Assembly at its current session;

6. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-sixth session, under the item entitled "Sustainable development and international economic cooperation", the sub-item entitled "High-level dialogue on strengthening international economic cooperation for development through partnership", and requests the Secretary-General to submit to it at that session a consolidated report on the implementation of the present resolution.

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[2] A/55/314.

United Nations A/C.2/55/L.38

General Assembly

Distr.: Limited
17 November 2000

Original: English

Fifty-fifth session
Second Committee
Agenda item 92 (c)
Macroeconomic policy questions: external debt crisis and development

Nigeria:* draft resolution

Enhancing international cooperation towards a durable solution to the external debt problem of developing countries

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 51/164 of 16 December 1996, 52/185 of 18 December 1997, 53/175 of 15 December 1998 and 54/202 of 22 December 1999 on enhancing international cooperation towards a durable solution to the external debt problems of developing countries,

Welcoming the report of the Secretary-General on recent developments in the debt situation of developing countries,[1] in particular the proposals contained in paragraphs 70-78,

Welcoming also the United Nations Millennium Declaration of the Heads of State and Government, adopted on 8 September 2000,

Noting with concern the continuing debt and debt-servicing problems of heavily indebted developing countries adversely affecting their development efforts and economic growth, and stressing the importance of alleviating once and for all the onerous debt and debt-service burden with the aim of attaining a sustainable level of debt and debt service,

Noting with great concern the continuing high debt burden borne by many developing countries, including low- and middle-income countries, particularly by most African countries and the least developed countries, owing, inter alia, to declining commodity prices and financial and liquidity constraints,

* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

[1] A/55/422.

00-75287 (E) 171100

Reaffirming the urgent need for an effective, equitable and development-oriented treatment of the external debt and debt-servicing problems of developing countries in order to help them to exit from the rescheduling process and unsustainable debt burdens,

Welcoming and emphasizing the importance of the efforts of debtor countries, despite the great social cost often involved, in pursuing economic reforms and structural adjustment programmes aimed at achieving stability, raising domestic savings and investments, attaining competitiveness to take advantage of market access opportunities, where available, reducing inflation, improving economic efficiency and addressing the social aspects of development, including the eradication of poverty as well as the development of social safety nets for the vulnerable and poorer strata of their populations,

Stressing the need for global economic growth as well as equitable distribution of its opportunities and benefits and a supportive international economic environment with regard to, inter alia, terms of trade, commodity prices, improved market access, trade practices, access to technology, exchange rates and international interest rates, and noting the continued need for resources for sustained economic growth and sustainable development of the developing countries, in accordance with the relevant General Assembly resolutions and the outcomes of recent United Nations conferences,

Noting that mechanisms such as debt rescheduling and debt conversions alone are still not sufficient to resolve all the problems relating to long-term debt sustainability, and in this connection, stressing the urgent need for full and swift implementation of initiatives that will further assist developing countries, in particular the poorest and most heavily indebted countries, especially in Africa, in their efforts to improve their debt situation in view of their continued very high levels of total debt stock and debt-service burdens,

Welcoming the actions taken by creditor countries within the framework of the Paris Club and by some creditor countries through the cancellation of bilateral debts,

Noting the enhanced debt initiative launched by the Group of Seven major industrialized countries at its meeting held in Cologne, Germany, from 18 to 20 June 1999, and the decisions of the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank in October 1999 on the enhanced initiative, which was designed to provide deeper, broader and faster debt relief,

Noting the approval by Executive Boards of the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank of proposals to streamline preliminary Heavily Indebted Poor Countries documents;

Noting with great concern that one of the major obstacles to the speedy implementation of the enhanced Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Debt Initiative is financial constraints, and in this regard, stressing that the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Trust Fund must be adequately funded by donor countries,

Noting with concern that a growing number of highly indebted middle-income developing countries are facing difficulties in meeting their external debt-servicing obligations owing, inter alia, to liquidity constraints,

Stressing that effective management of the debt of developing countries, including middle-income countries, is an important factor, among others, in their sustained economic growth and in the smooth functioning of the world economy,

Emphasizing that the international community should consider further appropriate measures to achieve durable solutions to the external debt and debt-serving problems of developing countries,

1. *Calls* for effective, equitable, development-oriented and durable solutions to external debt and debt-service burdens of developing countries, which can contribute substantially to the strengthening of the global economy and to the efforts of developing countries to achieve sustained economic growth and sustainable development;

2. *Reaffirms* the need, as expressed in the Millennium Declaration, for the international community to deal comprehensively and effectively with the debt problems of low- and middle-income developing countries, through various national and international measures designed to make their debt sustainable in the long term;

3. *Calls* for the full and speedy implementation of the enhanced Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Debt Initiative, and, in this regard, stresses the need for providing new and additional necessary resources by the donor community;

4. *Stresses* the importance of implementing the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Debt Initiative flexibly, including shortening the interval between the decision and completion points, taking due account of the policy performance of the countries concerned in a transparent manner and with the full involvement of the debtor countries;

5. *Stresses also* the importance of increased flexibility with regard to Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Debt Initiative eligibility criteria, both in its consideration and its implementation, particularly for known borderline cases and countries in post-conflict situations;

6. *Invites* the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank to continue to strengthen the transparency and integrity of debt sustainability analysis;

7. *Welcomes* the proposed framework for strengthening the link between debt relief and poverty eradication, and stresses the need for its flexible implementation, recognizing that, while the poverty reduction strategy paper should be in place by the decision point, on a transitional basis the decision point could be reached without agreement on a poverty paper, but that in all cases demonstrable progress in implementing a poverty reduction strategy would be required by the completion point;

8. *Emphasizes* that poverty reduction programmes as linked to the implementation of the enhanced Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Debt Initiative must be country-driven and in accordance with the priorities and programmes of countries eligible under the Initiative, and stresses the role of civil society in this regard;

9. *Welcomes* the decision of those countries that have cancelled bilateral official debt, and urges creditor countries that have not done so to consider full cancellation of bilateral official debts of countries eligible under the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Debt Initiative and, as appropriate, action to address the

needs of post-conflict countries, in particular those with protracted arrears, developing countries affected by serious natural disasters and poor countries with very low social and human development indicators, including the possibility of debt-relief measures through, inter alia, the cancellation of bilateral official debt;

10. *Notes* that the multilateral debt-relief funds can have a positive impact in respect of assisting Governments in safeguarding or increasing expenditures on priority social sectors, and encourages donors to continue efforts in this regard in the context of the enhanced Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Debt Initiative;

11. *Stresses* the principle that funding of any debt relief should not affect adversely the support for other development activities in favour of developing countries, including the level of funding for the United Nations funds and programmes, and in this regard, welcomes the decision of the Joint Ministerial Committee of the Boards of Governors of the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund on the Transfer of Real Resources to Developing Countries (Development Committee) that financing of debt relief should not compromise the financing made available through concessional windows such as the International Development Association;

12. *Expresses its appreciation* that certain developed countries have reached, even gone beyond or recently committed increases towards the agreed target for official development assistance of 0.7 per cent of their gross national product, while at the same time calling upon other developed countries to meet this target for official development assistance as soon as possible;

13. *Expresses its appreciation also* for the action taken by creditor countries of the Paris Club with regard to the debts of developing countries affected by natural disasters and, in this regard, reiterates the need for relief promises to come to fruition within the shortest possible time-frames in order to free the requisite resources for national reconstruction efforts;

14. *Encourages* the international creditor community to consider further measures in the case of countries with a very high level of debt overhang, including, in particular, the conversion into grants of all the remaining bilateral debts of the poorest African countries;

15. *Recognizes* the difficulties of highly indebted middle-income developing countries in meeting their external debt and debt-servicing obligations, and notes the worsening situation in some of them in the context, inter alia, of higher liquidity constraints, which may require debt treatment, including, as appropriate, debt-reduction measures;

16. *Calls* for concerted national and international action to address effectively debt problems of middle-income developing countries with a view to resolving their potential long-term debt-sustainability problems through various debt-treatment measures, including, as appropriate, orderly mechanisms for debt reduction, and encourages all creditor and debtor countries to utilize to the fullest extent possible, where appropriate, all existing mechanisms for debt reduction;

17. *Recognizes* the need, even in the event of experiencing a debt problem, to continue to work with creditors in order to facilitate continued access to international capital markets and, in the event that extraordinary circumstances preclude a country from temporarily meeting its debt-servicing commitments, urges

creditors to work with Governments in a transparent and timely fashion towards an orderly and equitable workout procedure of the debt overhang, including the implementation of debt standstill arrangements;

18. *Notes* the importance of an orderly, gradual and well-sequenced liberalization of capital accounts to strengthen the ability of countries to sustain its consequences so as to mitigate the adverse impact of the volatility of short-term capital flows;

19. *Also notes* that debt relief alone will not lead to poverty reduction and economic growth, and in this regard, emphasizes the need for new financial flows to debtor developing countries from all sources, in addition to debt relief measures, as well as increased concessional financial assistance, in particular to the least developed countries, in order to support their efforts for achieving economic growth and sustainable development;

20. *Stresses* the need to strengthen the institutional capacity of developing countries in debt management and calls upon the international community to support the efforts towards this end, and in this regard, stresses the importance of initiatives such as the Debt Management and Financial Analysis System and the debt-management capacity-building programme;

21. *Notes* the importance of providing adequate resources for debt-relief measures in the light of the adverse effects of international financial crises on the mobilization of both domestic and external resources for the development of the developing countries, including those in Africa and the least developed countries;

22. *Stresses* the importance of promoting economic growth and sustainable development, and further stresses the need for the international community to promote a conducive external environment through, inter alia, improved market access, stabilization of exchange rates, effective stewardship of international interest rates, increased resource flows, access to international financial markets, flow of financial resources and improved access to technology for developing countries;

23. *Calls upon* the international community, including the United Nations system, and invites the Bretton Woods institutions, as well as the private sector, to take appropriate measures and actions for the implementation of the commitments, agreements and decisions of the major United Nations conferences and summits organized since the beginning of the 1990s on development, as well as of the outcomes of review processes, in particular those related to the question of the external debt problem of developing countries;

24. *Requests* the Secretary General to appoint an independent panel of experts, not exceeding ten, with proper geographical representation, to make a comprehensive assessment of the external debt problem and proposals for its solution in accordance with the Secretary-General's report, and that the report of the panel be considered by the General Assembly at its fifty-sixth session;

25. *Requests also* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its fifty-sixth session on the implementation of the present resolution and to include in his report a comprehensive and substantive analysis of the external debt and debt-servicing problems of the developing countries.

United Nations A/C.2/55/L.39

General Assembly

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20 November 2000

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Fifty-fifth session
Second Committee
Agenda item 94 (a)
Sustainable development and international economic cooperation: implementation of the commitments and policies agreed upon in the Declaration on International Economic Cooperation, in particular the Revitalization of Economic Growth and Development of the Developing Countries, and implementation of the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade

Nigeria:* draft resolution

Implementation of the commitments and policies agreed upon in the Declaration on International Economic Cooperation, in particular the Revitalization of Economic Growth and Development of the Developing Countries, and implementation of the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming the importance and continued validity of the Declaration on the International Economic Cooperation, in particular the Revitalization of Economic Growth and Development of the Developing Countries, contained in the annex to its resolution S-18/3 of 1 May 1990, and of the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade, contained in the annex to its resolution 45/199 of 21 December 1990,

Recalling the results of all the major United Nations conferences and summit meetings held since the beginning of the 1990s,

Reaffirming the Millennium Declaration,[1] in particular, the targets and commitments related to development and poverty eradication,

* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

[1] Resolution 55/2.

00-75462 (E) 201100

Emphasizing the importance of the several other development-oriented meetings being convened under the auspices of the United Nations over the next two years, including the final event of the international intergovernmental conference on financing for development, the special session on the human immunodeficiency virus/acquired immunodeficiency syndrome, the Third United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, the special session of the General Assembly in 2001 for Follow-up to the World Summit for Children and the ten-year review of the implementation of the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, and the special session of the General Assembly for an overall review and appraisal of the implementation of the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II),

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on an update on the implementation of the Declaration on International Economic Cooperation, in particular the Revitalization of Economic Growth and Development of the Developing Countries, and implementation of the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade,[2] and the Secretary-General's draft text of an international development strategy for the first decade of the new millennium,[3]

1. *Expresses regret* that the consultations foreseen in resolution 54/206 could not be held;

2. *Decides* to postpone the further development of a new international development strategy until after the aforementioned meetings have taken place;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide the General Assembly at its fifty-seventh session with an overview of the challenges and constraints as well as progress made towards achieving the major development goals and objectives adopted by the United Nations during the decade in the 1990s;

4. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-sixth session the sub-item entitled "Sustainable development and international economic cooperation: implementation of the commitments and policies agreed upon in the Declaration on International Economic Cooperation, in particular the Revitalization of the Economic Growth and Development of the Developing Countries, and implementation of the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Decade".

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[2] A/55/209.

[3] A/55/89-E/2000/80.